LABOR CLARION

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Progressive Victory In Ratification of 'Lame Duck' Measure

With the ratification of the twentieth amendment to the United States Constitution on Monday last by the Legislature of Missouri, the long fight to relegate the "lame duck" to oblivion became a reality and hereafter it will be impossible for congressmen and senators who have been repudiated by their constituents to continue to exercise legislative functions or to prevent enactment of necessary laws by means of filibusters, as in the present session of Congress.

Missouri was the thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment. Georgia and Massachusetts were expected to be the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth states. It is a remarkable fact that no state legislature has yet registered a vote in opposition to the amendment.

Under the terms of the new section of the Constitution, which becomes effective on October 15 next, Congress hereafter will convene each year on January 3, and the President and Vice-President will be inaugurated on January 20. The members' terms will begin on January 3, and there will be no limitation on the length of sessions. The term of President-elect Roosevelt will thus be cut short by six weeks.

Norris' Persistence Rewarded

Ratification of the twentieth amendment signalizes another victory for the veteran Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. Battling persistently for ten years against overwhelming opposition, during which the Senate repeatedly passed the amendment only to have the measure blocked in the House by "stand-patters," led by the late speaker, Nicholas Longworth, Senator Norris had the satisfaction of seeing the amendment submitted to the states last March. Commenting on the ratification last Monday, Senator Norris said:

"The enactment of this amendment is a great step toward placing the control of our government in the hands of the chosen representatives of the American people."

Speaker of the House John N. Garner said:

Speaker Expresses Satisfaction

"It will give Congress a better opportunity to pass legislation. Under the present system the short session is a hubbub of excitement over what you can and cannot do in the few days allowed."

Though actually part of the Constitution now, the amendment will not be proclaimed in force until the secretary of state receives the thirty-sixth formal record of state action.

After this year the men sent to Congress will begin to function within two months.

The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies and the entire labor press have been persistent advocates of this amendment for many years, and are justly entitled to some of the credit attached to the successful termination of the fight for this liberal measure.

BOSTON PRINTERS REJECT PAY CUT

Boston Typographical Union No. 13, at a special meeting, rejected a wage reduction of 10 cents an hour in basic hourly rates of newspaper printers.

LABOR BANK MAKES PROFIT

Expressing the opinion that the period of depression "has fairly spent itself," Jeremiah D. Maguire, president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company, New York, reported at the annual meeting of the stockholders that the bank had made a profit of 7¾ per cent on the outstanding capital for the last three months of 1932. The bank, of which the late Peter J. Brady was president, was closed on October 30, 1931, and reorganized and reopened on October 3, 1932. It is the largest labor bank in the United States.

QUIETUS ON SALES TAX

The special session of the Oregon Legislature has turned down the sales tax recommended by the governor. The proposal has bobbed up at the regular session in various guises, but is being opposed by organized labor and the farmers.

PATMAN QUITS FOR TIME

Soldiers' bonus legislation will not be pushed in Congress for the time being, it was announced this week after a meeting of cash-payment advocates headed by Congressman Wright Patman of Texas.

Procrastination on Beer Bill Is Irritating Senate Democrats

Senate Democratic leaders have served notice that they would permit no delay in consideration of the Collier-Blaine 3.05 per cent beer bill by the Senate Finance Committee, in which it now rests after being approved by the Judiciary Committee, says a Washington dispatch.

Senator Harrison, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, said he had asked Chairman Smoot to call a meeting to consider the revenue angles of the bill. "If there is any disposition not to consider it reasonably early there will be a motion to discharge the committee," Harrison said.

WATER FRONT BUILDING

Building projects which are expected to cost more than two million dollars are contemplated along the city's water front during 1933, according to Chief Engineer Frank G. White of the State Harbor Board.

Among important jobs contemplated is a 40 per cent addition to the state refrigeration terminal at Third and Channel streets. Establishment of the third cold storage unit on the second floor, with installation of partitions and equipment, may become necessary to handle increased fruit shipments.

The $600,000 Third street bridge, built jointly by the state and city, will be ready for use during March, White declared. The bridge will make possible future extension of state belt railroad facilities to the southern water front.

Within a few weeks paving at Islais Creek will be finished, bringing to completion a major improvement which included additions to the grain terminal and a new wharf.

Work will start soon on a $250,000 extension and alteration job at pier 35, soon to be occupied by the Panama Mail Line. Improvement of pier 37 for the N. Y. K. Line, and pier 36, for Norton-Lilly, is also planned.

CALIFORNIA STATE

Senator From Idaho Denounces Sales Tax, Advocates Reflation

Assailing President Hoover's advocacy of the sales tax blanketing all commodities except food and cheap clothing in an endeavor to balance the budget, Senator Borah of Idaho gave to the press last Monday a statement in which he declared that "it is going to be difficult—and I believe impossible—to balance the budget, certainly to keep it balanced, until you balance the budget of the taxpayer."

He termed the President's proposal "a cruel one," and declared the budget never could be balanced, except on paper, "until we settle the currency question."

"Is there any way to bring about the latter until you devise a plan for increasing the prices of commodities?" he asked. "Is there any way to do that except through reflation through adjustment of the money problem?

Currency Question First

"The question of balancing the budget is again being urged. I venture the opinion that the budget will not, and can not, be balanced except on paper, and that briefly, either now or under the incoming administration, until we settle the currency question.

"It can not be done any more than you can build a house upon a receding sandbar.

"With commodity prices near the bottom and still slowly falling, with the purchasing power of the masses near the minimum and still diminishing, with taxes increasing in amount but diminishing in returns, with the value of the dollar depreciating and mortgages and taxes responding accordingly, there is no such thing as balancing the budget except on paper and temporarily.

Approaching Economic Collapse

"If we can not stabilize prices, to lay on a sales tax which strikes at those least able to pay is to accentuate the fall in prices and discourage and decrease purchasing power. We are traveling in a vicious circle toward economic collapse.

"We have already reached the point when, measured against interest and taxes, the income of the nation is about zero.

"At the present time we are on the gold standard in this country. The rest of the world, except France, which, owing to certain reasons not necessary to discuss here, does not affect greatly our situation, is on a managed currency basis.

"While our dollar climbs in value their currency is accommodated to their economic situation. The result is that we are not only losing our foreign markets, but we are losing our domestic markets."

GAS TAX TOTALS $40,171,338

California's gasoline tax totaled $40,171,338 in 1932, a decrease of 3.6 per cent in comparison with 1931 receipts, it was announced this week by Fred E. Stewart, member of the State Board of Equalization. Considering general business conditions, the decline in gasoline tax revenues was looked upon as nominal by the Board of Equalization, Stewart said.

Commonwealth Club Hears Discussion on Job Insurance Bill

At a dinner given by the Section on Industrial Relations of the Commonwealth Club last night the subject under discussion was the bill providing for compulsory and contributory unemployment reserves and compensation introduced in the Legislature by Senator Roy Fellom.

The bill follows the lines recommended by the State Unemployment Commission, a summary of which, prepared by the commission, was laid before the Section, as follows:

"In its scope the proposed act will cover employers (except the state and its political subdivisions) who employed four or more persons in California for seventeen weeks or more during the preceding calendar year. All manual workers and all other employees who earn less than $2000 per annum come under the act except farm laborers, domestic servants, teachers, registered part time workers and employees of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce.

Apportionment of Cost

"The proposed law is contributory, i. e. contributions to the reserve fund and the administration fund are made by employers and employees. The amount is two and two-tenths per cent of the payroll, of which 70 per cent is paid by the employers and 30 per cent by the employees. About 90 per cent of the total contributions go into the unemployment reserve fund and approximately 10 per cent into the administration fund.

"The money is deposited with the state and credited to the respective employers' accounts. A separate account is established for each employer, from which benefits are to be paid to his employees. Two or more employers in the same industry may pool their reserves. The liability of each participating employer is limited to the current contributions of two and two-tenths per cent of his payroll and to the reserve on deposit with the state.

"The contributions of employers and employees to the unemployment reserve fund are reduced from 2 per cent of the payroll to 1 per cent in the stated proportions when the reserve per employee reaches $50, and contributions cease while the reserve per employee is $75. The contribution to the administration fund shall be reduced at the end of each fiscal year should experience show that two-tenths of 1 per cent of the aggregate payroll for administration exceeds actual requirements.

Benefits for Thirteen Weeks

"To receive unemployment compensation an employee must give notice of his unemployment in accordance with prescribed rules, be physically and mentally able to work and be available for suitable work that may be offered. If declared eligible the unemployed will receive compensation after a waiting period of two weeks on a basis of one week's unemployment compensation for each four weeks' employment, with a maximum of thirteen weeks' compensation. In case an employer's account is inadequate to meet benefit claims the prescribed weekly benefits may be reduced.

"Benefits for total unemployment under the proposed act range from a minimum of $5 to a maximum of $12.50 per week, while partially employed workers earning less in any week than the prescribed benefits for total unemployment shall be entitled to unemployment compensation to make up the difference.

"A probationary period of two weeks for new employees is designated if employed on a daily or weekly wage basis, one month if employed on a monthly salary and eight weeks if employment is guaranteed by employers.

"Employers who guarantee from forty-two weeks a year of thirty-six hours a week to fifty weeks of twenty hours a week may be exempt from making contributions to the unemployment reserve fund, provided security satisfactory to the director is furnished to assure faithful observance of the guaranteed employment plan by the employer.

"Any employer or group of employers may submit alternative plans, and if approved may be exempt from making contributions to the state controlled reserve fund.

"The law is to be administered by the State Department of Industrial Relations under the general supervision of a non-salaried unemployment reserves commission of five members, to be appointed by the governor. The money as accumulated in the reserve fund is to be invested in federal, state, county and municipal bonds maturing within five years, but only of such political subdivisions as have not defaulted in either interest or principal within ten years.

"Contributions to the proposed unemployment reserves are to commence on January 1, 1934, and the payment of benefits on January 1, 1935."

15,000,000 Jobless Says "Business Week"

Fifteen million wage earners started 1933 without any work, the "Business Week," authoritative New York journal of business news, reports.

"Efforts to get a clear perspective of the economic situation as business opens its books for the new year have led to a closer scrutiny of employment statistics," the "Business Week" says. "A re-check on the basis of November, 1932, data —the latest available—now indicates that most previous estimates have been too low and that there are actually more than 15,000,000 of the nation's normally employed workers out of jobs at the beginning of 1933. Taking the accepted average of one and one-half dependents for each worker, that means 37,500,000 men, women and children directly and immediately affected by unemployment this winter."

The "Business Week" adds that an estimate for November can not help being conservative for January, since the November-January trend of employment is normally downward and was obviously downward this time.

The estimate is based on statistics of the American Federation of Labor, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Federal Reserve Board, National Industrial Conference Board and the United States Bureau of the Census.

The highest estimate of percentage of unemployment is given for the building industry, reported as 80 per cent.

DECREASE IN BUILDING PERMITS

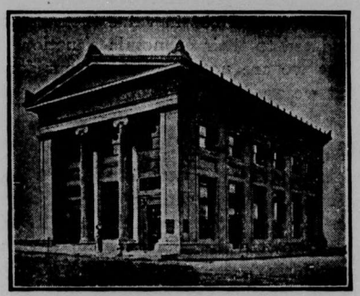
There was a decrease of 19.5 per cent in indicated expenditures for total building operations comparing permits issued in December, 1932, with those issued in November, 1932, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United Sates Department of Labor from 348 identical cities having a population of 25,000 and over. Indicated expenditures for all building operations for which permits were issued in these cities for December was $30,600,936. Comparing December with November, there was a decrease of 30.5 per cent in the number and 25.9 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New non-residential buildings decreased 40.7 per cent in number and 20.7 per cent in indicated expenditures. There was a decrease of 29.6 per cent in the number of additions, alterations and repairs, and a decrease of 8.1 per cent in the indicated expenditures for this class of work. During December, 1932, 1196 family-dwelling units were provided in new buildings. This is a decrease of 22.2 per cent as compared with November, 1932.

POLL TAX IN TEXAS

A movement is on foot to repeal the poll tax in Texas, according to A. F. Von Blon, secretary-treasurer of Waco Lodge No. 32, Switchmen's Union of North America.

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Subsidized Vessels Manned by Asiatics

When the Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., one of the wealthiest and most powerful shipping companies in America, wants a few million dollars it comes to the United States Treasury for the money—and gets it, says "Labor" of January 24.

But when it needs seamen—at a time when thousands of American sailors are jobless and destitute—the company goes to China for its labor!

Right now 160 Chinese seamen are en route from the Orient to New York, where they are to man another of the company's ships—the "President Johnson."

According to Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's International Union, the average wage of this Chinese crew will be $7 a month.

Legally Indefensible

Furuseth has made a vigorous protest to the United States Immigration Bureau. He contends that importing Chinese labor in times like these is not only morally but legally indefensible.

"It is time to call a halt to this practice," Furuseth said. "There are thousands and thousands of American seamen who are unemployed and starving in our ports.

"For a company whose pockets are bulging with American taxpayers' money to slam the door in the face of American labor and go clear across the Pacific Ocean to get men to fill jobs is a crime that cries out against every law of God and man."

The Dollar Lines recently borrowed $400,000 from the United States Shipping Board to "recondition" the "President Johnson."

The company has also borrowed huge sums from Uncle Sam to overhaul some of its other ships. Always it has received liberal treatment.

Dips Deep Into Uncle Sam's Treasury

And when a little more than a year ago the firm built two new vessels—the "President Coolidge" and the "President Harding"—it received a "construction loan" of approximately $12,000,000 of the taxpayers' money at a ridiculously low interest rate. But when the ships were ready for service, crews were imported from China to sail them.

All of the loans are made on liberal terms. The company secures 75 per cent of the construction or repair cost from the government for twenty years. And so long as the ship is kept in foreign service the interest rate is only 3½ per cent.

In addition to receiving this "easy money," the company enjoys fat subsidies for carrying small quantities of United States mail. According to figures recently submitted to Congress the firm during 1931 was paid $363,022.50 for carrying seventy-four pounds of mail!

On six trans-Atlantic trips in 1932 the company handled twelve pounds of mail and was paid $59,620 for the "task." Uncle Sam received $5.28 in postage on the shipment.

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ENGRAVERS FIGHT DEPRESSION

"That progress is being made toward a shorter week, even in this period of travail, is an encouraging sign," declared Matthew Woll at the recent annual meeting of Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1 of New York. "It is becoming more and more evident that new economic thinking must come into the world." Edward White, president of the New York union, announced that it had expended $1,068,651 in 1932 for the relief of jobless members. Edward J. Volz, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, reported that 6429 of the membership of 8640, or 74 per cent, were either unemployed or working part time when a survey was made December 17.

LOW WAGES OF FARM LABOR

Farm wages are now the lowest in thirty-four years, the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reports. There was a 24 per cent decrease last year in farm wages, which on January 1, 1933, ranged from an average of 40 cents a day in South Carolina and Georgia to $1.75 a day in Rhode Island, the report said. In some of the North Central states farm hands are receiving only board and lodging for their labor.

RAILROAD PENSION BILL

The Railroad Employees' National Pension Association decisively won the first round in the battle to enact federal railroad pension legislation at Senate hearings on the Hatfield-Keller bill at Washington, D. C., January 11, 12, 13 and 16, says Joseph A. Wise of the association, writing from Chicago headquarters.

At the conclusion of the session of the subcommittee on January 13, says Wise, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who presided at the hearings, assured W. W. Royster, chairman of the Railroad Employees' National Pension Association, that a good bill would be reported out of committee.

Senator Wagner, as well as other members of the sub-committee, was deeply impressed by the testimony offered showing that enactment of the bill would be of tremendous help toward solving the unemployment problem. It was shown that approximately 112,000 railroad men would be eligible to retirement during the first effective year under the proposed act, making room for that many younger men now unemployed.

The senators composing the committee were also deeply impressed by the presence of delegations of railroad men from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Illinois and Minnesota, who were in Washington to make pleas in behalf of the Hatfield-Keller bill.

Ferry Boat Service May Be Discontinued

The proposal to establish a union railroad terminal on the Southern Pacific pier in Oakland was given a hearing last week before Clyde L. Seavey, president of the State Railroad Commission, acting as a representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The hearing was on applications by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Western Pacific railroads for permission to participate in the co-operative project. Each proposes to abandon its present ferry line and East Bay terminal, and to use the Southern Pacific ferry lines and terminal. Tracks connecting the three systems have been in place since the world war.

F. J. MacKie, assistant Pacific Coast manager of the Santa Fe, stated that the arrangement would save his line $84,000 a year in operating expenses. The Santa Fe would discontinue the two ferryboats it now runs between San Francisco and Richmond, and would abandon its Richmond pier.

The Western Pacific would save $78,000 a year, according to J. P. Quigley, superintendent of transportation.

The proposal was opposed by Attorney F. G. Athearn, representing employees of the two railroads who would be thrown out of work, in the interest of public safety.

The recommendation of Seavey probably will not become public until released by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, but it is expected to be favorable to the railroads' application.

Happiness lies in the consciousness we have of it, and by no means in the way the future keeps its promises.—George Sand.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1933

Senator Borah's Proposal

Senator Borah has taken the position on the economic situation which financiers have been trying to steer clear of ever since the depression started. Reflation, inflation, expansion—whatever you may term it—merely means cheaper money, and apparently Borah believes this to be the way out of the present condition of low prices.

Probably he sees justification for his position in the British situation, where abandonment of the gold standard and the fall in the price of the pound sterling have brought about a more optimistic outlook and a degree of business revival. It is argued that the American dollar may be too costly for American trade to compete with those nations which have a debased currency. And trade statistics seem to bear this out.

Recently there have come from New Zealand stories to the effect that currency expansion in that British dominion, which also abandoned the gold standard, has resulted in a great business revival, and it is likely that more news from the antipodes will be awaited with great interest.

Senator Borah may be actuated by a desire to give the bimetallists an opportunity to be heard from. Idaho, as well as other Western states, would be greatly benefited by a return to the double standard.

Why Money Is Hoarded

An amazing story of indifference to the rights and interests of insurance policy holders by company officials and directors comes from Chicago. It is but another instance of the loose manner in which corporations have been allowed to juggle the funds intrusted to their care, thus contributing to the general feeling of insecurity which has resulted in hoarding.

A Washington correspondent says that hoarding has increased to such an extent that "the Treasury Department no longer is anxious to give publicity to its estimates on hoarding. They are too big."

The story from Chicago, sponsored by the Associated Press, is as follows:

"An auditor's final report showing the Illinois Life Insurance Company paid a high rate of dividends to stockholders despite a mounting deficit was made public here by General Abel Davis, receiver for the insurance company.

"For five consecutive quarterly periods beginning September 30, 1930, the report said, 25 per cent quarterly dividends were continued in the face of a deficit that on December 31, 1931, amounted to $6,822,557. During that time the total of dividends paid was $1,250,000, or $250,000 every three months on the 40,000 shares of stock. Most of the stock was owned by the Stevens family of Chicago.

"An attorney for a committee of policy holders recently asked permission of the federal court to file suits against the stockholders to recover allegedly illegal dividends paid while the company was losing money.

"The auditor also referred to evidence that securities and property held by the company were 'padded' in value to prevent the books from showing a deficit."

Enact the Black Bill

Is it not surprising that with the unanimity of opinion expressed by economists, industrialists, statesmen, near statesmen, employers and labor as to the necessity of the shorter work-week and work-day actual realization of that desired objective seems as remote as ever?

Newspapers throughout the country have printed column after column favoring the reduction of working hours as a means of meeting the unemployment situation, and in numerous instances have editorially indorsed the plan. Yet they are backward in pressing for the adoption of remedial legislation, seemingly resting in the belief that somehow the country will emerge from the depression without concerted effort, and quite evidently fearing anything that is not sanctioned by our archaic conceptions of constitutional limitations. It is likely that if much more procrastination is indulged in conditions will arise which will make the most radical of paternalistic proposals seem tame in comparison.

The consideration of the Black bill, which seeks to inaugurate the thirty-hour week in industry through the exercise of government control of interstate commerce, has brought out influential opinion to the effect that the Supreme Court may hold such legislation to be sanctioned by the Constitution. The bill is, so far, the only measure of scope sufficiently broad to deal with the question with any hope of relief from enforced idleness on a scale never before known in history. It is well worth an effort to bring about its enactment. The newspapers, which are as vitally interested in the question as any other industry, should put their influence behind the bill.

The Other Side of the Picture

Representative Florence P. Kahn of San Francisco recently called attention to the fact that American legislators sit on chairs made in Czechoslovakia.

The Washington "Post" recently published a letter from the Czechoslovakian minister, Ferdinand Veverka, in which he replied to Mrs. Kahn's remarks by pointing out that Czechoslovak legislators and clerks are using almost exclusively American typewriters, American counting machines and other office equipment made in America. "May I also add," he continues, "that practically the whole population of Czechoslovakia eats California products on tablecloths made of American cotton?

"It may be of interest to know that the balance of trade with the United States is unfavorable to Czechoslovakia in the ratio of 2.1. If by any chance this fact will arouse Czechoslovak legislators, as it did Mrs. Kahn, the resulting reduction of mutual exchange of goods will hardly act in favor of American exports. The question occurs, how thankful for such an action will be those who on both sides of the Atlantic are still employed?"

Retirement of H. L. White from the position of secretary of the State Industrial Accident Commission after nineteen years of service is announced, under the age limit. Mr. White, who is 77 years of age, is a lifelong member of the International Typographical Union.

"Accept No Substitute"

When the trade union movement comes offering higher wages and a shorter work-week as necessary measures to promote national prosperity it is talking sound sense and is producing the only proposals that will promote prosperity. There is no substitute for these measures.

All of the nice phrases of economists, professors and economic tinkerers will avail nothing without a readjustment of the relation between workers and production.

That readjustment must come right where the worker has his one vital relation to industry—on the job—in the wages he gets and the hours he works. The hours worked have a relation to total production. The wages have a relation to consuming power.

We have not had over-production, but we have had stacks of goods in warehouses far beyond the cash power of the people to buy. Does it not stand to reason that if there can be a proper readjustment of the power to produce and the power to buy we can return to industrial activity? And, if that relation can be honestly and continuously readjusted, can there not be a continuance of prosperity?

It serves the purposes of some people to throw a great haze of mystery around economic problems, to make them seem complicated, far beyond the understanding of the average man. Well, any system, or any formula, that is beyond the understanding of the average man is in for a lot of trouble.

There is no need for the phrase-making of the Technocrats. Every "ocracy" has woven its phrases and created its own language, so that the "crats" talked one language, while the people talked another.

History is filled with the sad results of division through language. Today our doctors write their prescriptions in Latin so that the layman, as he is called to distinguish him from the elite, may not know what it is all about. They sometimes say they continue the practice for the sake of accuracy, which is hog-wash. Statisticians use no Latin. But the old worship of the Latin-craft wears off and many a patient today demands that the medico come through and tell it so he can be understood.

Democracy must live on common understanding among all. We can all understand higher wages and fewer working hours. They are not right because they can be understood, but they can be understood because they are right. Being right and being understood, they will prevail.

A nation that has had, in its best times, an average wage of only $1340 per year needs to be shaken up and readjusted. Readjustment of wages and hours means definite redistribution of wealth produced, and when that is brought about the skies will clear. The job of the labor movement is to speed that readjustment.—I. L. N. S.

APPLIES TO MANY UNIONS

Strange people, these hosiery workers. At times when there is not a thought of unemployment and everything seems to be running smoothly it is almost impossible to get members to attend shop meetings or meetings of the organization. But, when that grim specter of unemployment appears on the horizon, how quickly those otherwise empty chairs become occupied. Of course we have exceptions, but one gets tired looking at the same faces continually. If some of those members who seem to lurk in the background would take an active part in the welfare of this organization they would not find time for accusation and bitter criticisms. For this our organization is the only medium we have to defend and protect our working rights.—Howard K. Macauley in "The Hosiery Worker."

FROM LABOR VIEWPOINT

The Pacific Coast League is to be commended for its action in determining to reduce baseball game admissions. The great Seals Stadium should be filled under the new rule, and no doubt will provide more revenue than under boom prices.

Conceding that there must be strict economy in city government, it is to be hoped that the rumored closing down of libraries, playgrounds and museums and curtailment of park facilities may not be resorted to. Such a program would savor more of parsimony than economy.

It is nearly three months since the election, and of course the public has forgotten the promises made on prohibition repeal by both major parties. Senator Harrison's threatened move to take the beer bill out of the committee's hands may be only a gesture to "save the face" of his party.

President Hoover's veto of a deficiency appropriation bill because of the alleged unconstitutionality of a provision for "legislative determination of individual tax refunds" serves to call to public attention the many convenient "outs" provided against popular legislation in our archaic interpretations of the federal Constitution.

Arthur J. Lovell, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, told the Senate committee considering the Black 30-hour week bill that his organization, representing 125,000 employees, 40,000 of whom are out of work, strongly favored the measure. He expressed belief that the United States Supreme Court would declare the bill constitutional.

Some genius in the city government has hit upon a clever plan to have the old incinerator, at Fifteenth and De Haro streets, dismantled without cost to the municipality. He started a rumor to the effect that when the cornerstone was laid, in 1897, a case of champagne was placed in the opening, and is still there. It is expected that there will be a stampede to obtain the contract when bids are opened for the work.

The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering the railroads to install "power reverse gear" in the interest of safety, over the protest of railroad managers, recalls that the air brake, the automatic coupler, adequate headlights and other devices which now are considered indispensable were also opposed strenuously by the roads. The next forward step should be the enactment of the "full crew law."

The Public Welfare Committee of the Board of Supervisors has been asked to provide that unemployed home owners shall be given first chance to work on all public projects. At first glance there seems to be merit in the proposal. But how about the man who is homeless as well as unemployed? Perhaps he has already lost his home because of inability to continue payments, and he is therefore in worse circumstances than the unemployed home owner.

Slowly but surely the realization that the shorter work-week is necessary to the revival of American industry and the rehabilitation of the American worker is pervading the minds of industrial leaders and legislators. The testimony of Rhode Island textile manufacturers before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in support of the Black bill indorses the American Federation of Labor's platform relative to shortening working time without reduction in wages. When this plan is generally adopted prosperity will return.

Comment has been created by the fact that although Governor Rolph has proposed drastic if not revolutionary reductions in state expenditures in his budget he has not recommended reduction of expenses in the executive department. The budget calls for expenditures of $136,000 in that department for the biennium. The governor is allowed eleven employees, including three secretaries at $5000 a year, a chauffeur at $200 a month, five stenographers and clerks, a messenger and a telephone operator, also at $200 a month.

In the economy program of the state government it is noticeable that printing and education costs seem to have been singled out for drastic reductions. It is stated that copies of the budget are being sold for $1 a copy, and that there is a grudging distribution of printed bills before the Legislature. It is probable that there must be reductions in cost of maintaining all departments of the state government, but it is unfortunate that the burden should rest so heavily on means by which the people are informed and instructed.

The appointment of Frank C. MacDonald to the office of State Labor Commissioner to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Timothy A. Reardon to the office of chief of the Department of Industrial Relations insures an aggressive, courageous and progressive administration of that important state office. Mr. MacDonald is well fitted for his new field of labor and will have the co-operation of organized labor throughout the state. It is understood he will continue to serve as president of the State Building Trades Council without salary.

Andrew Furuseth, veteran head of the Seamen's Union, recently brought to light the fact that one of the Dollar liners was manned by Orientals. The steamship company attempted to furnish an alibi by claiming that it was not responsible, as it had leased the vessel to the Boring company. The latter concern evidently was an old offender. The Dollar company can hardly escape responsibility. Enjoying bountiful subsidies from the government for maintaining its lines, and even probably enjoying ownership of its ship by virtue of funds advanced by the government, it looks like a species of treason to displace American seamen with Asiatics at a time when millions of Americans are without employment.

WERE THESE NECESSARY?

Only 2006 immigrants were admitted to the United States during November, the United States Bureau of Immigration announced this week. That is a drop of 30.8 per cent.

Technocracy Group Is Split By Attitude of Leader Scott

Professor Walter Rautenstrauch and three other members of the technocracy group at Columbia University issued a statement Monday last that they were "withdrawing from association with technocracy" because they are not "in accord with some of the statements and attitudes expressed by Howard Scott," head of the group.

Those who signed the statement with the Columbia professor were Bassett Jones, Frederick L. Ackerman and Leon Henderson.

They said they would continue the researches and investigation that have been carried on for months at Columbia, but that the survey would proceed "under a new organization and a new name, the details of which will be announced at an early date."

Professor Rautenstrauch said the statement was drawn up after a private conference earlier in the day which Scott attended.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

—I. L. N. S.—

Layers of holding companies, each taking its "cut" for doing nothing, are due for the chopping block, sooner or later. Talk about the "widows and orphans" who own the "securities" won't save them. There may be a notion that some temporary acute suffering is better than perpetual bleeding. It will take long to find all the leaks and grafts, but one by one they must go. Life insurance companies today protect water in railroad "securities" because they own billions of them. People are looking with a keen and fishy eye at these things and many more.

* * *

Barter is a crude business and probably would grow into something like our present currency system in time, but today it is stripping away a lot of window dressing, getting folks to think to the point.

Bill and John trade even and nobody gets a "cut." No over-writing, no under-writing, no stock, no bonds.

* * *

The Red Cross arrangement for the conversion of raw cotton into finished goods is to continue, with no regulation as to hours of labor or anything else. The argument is that those with whom the Red Cross deals are so destitute that no market is disturbed, no conditions menaced. All of which is about as much argument as so much prattle.

The Red Cross gets cotton and exchanges it, if and as it can to best advantage, for finished goods, to be made into garments. To argue that conditions are not disturbed is equivalent to arguing that prison labor doesn't disturb the market.

The Red Cross is a magnificent institution guided by people who at times are as socially blind as so many bats.

* * *

Barter money is coming into wider use every week. Hawarden, Iowa, issues a scrip dollar to which each user attaches a 3-cent stamp, until it is stamped up to face value, when the city redeems it. Germany has a "wara" currency, issued by its Barter Association, also a "stamp catcher," redeemed when filled to face value. The old joke about soap wrappers is losing its humor, for people are finding out that paper no more valuable than soap wrappers can be given value by the right procedure. How far this trend will go depends on how far depression goes.

* * *

The marines are out of Nicaragua. If some Congressmen have their way the marines will be entirely out of everything—out of business; and that would be too bad.

The marines are not to blame for where they get sent.

It is doubtful if any soldiery would have carried itself with a cooler head in Nicaragua. As far as the marines were concerned, they were not out for conquest. They come home bringing no titles to land.

But here are some interesting figures: It cost about $6,000,000, above the usual cost of sustenance, to keep the marines in Nicaragua. The total of the American investment they went there to protect is about $15,000,000.

Of course it is said the marines were sent to protect American lives. That argument holds little if any water; added to which is the sad fact that a number of marines—American, of course—lost their lives in Nicaragua.

BIG ROUND UP

"I understand your wife came from a fine old family." "'Came' is hardly the word—she brought it with her."—"Laughs."

December Report of Employment Service

Considerable unemployment prevailed throughout the state during December, with no important change apparent in production or employment in the major industries, and only a few establishments reporting normal forces engaged, according to the Federal Employment Service.

Residential building remained practically at a standstill, while public works continued as the major item of construction activity. Federal-aid projects, for which contracts have been awarded, will soon be under way and should afford employment to many skilled and unskilled workers. Construction projects on which work has started, or is to start in the near future, include the $220,000,000 Los Angeles Metropolitan aqueduct, the $75,000,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, and the $35,000,000 Golden Gate bridge. State highway and bridge work provided employment for 6690 men during December.

Improvement in Bay District

In the San Francisco Bay district employment conditions showed an improvement in some industrial lines, but further recessions occurred in others. Included in the manufacturing establishments reporting normal operations and an increase in the number of persons employed were a glass factory which had 400 employees, an ice and cold-storage plant with a force of 210 men, a meat packing house with 425 workers engaged, a flour mill with 1150 men employed, and a cotton and burlap-bag factory, with a force of 120 employees.

San Francisco Building

Public construction continued in a good volume and furnished employment for quite a number of mechanics and construction laborers. Municipal improvements to cost $753,034 were under way in San Francisco, and the contract for a $400,000 hospital addition is soon to be awarded. Projects for which bids were taken and on which work is to start in the near future were a $625,530 post office addition in San Francisco, several buildings at Fort Miley to cost approximately $815,000, and a $94,972 pier extension.

Building permits recently issued in San Francisco amounted to $3,153,727; in Oakland $137,051, and in Berkeley $55,642. Building included the erection of a post office at Palo Alto to cost $210,000, one at Petaluma at $100,000, and another at Napa to cost $105,000, also post office additions at Berkeley and Alameda to cost $190,000 and $75,000 respectively. The erection of an administration building, a coast guard warehouse, a forest service warehouse, and a bureau of roads headquarters building at the federal base on Government Island afforded employment for about 300 men.

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STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Figures showing the record of placements made by the several state employment agencies of the Department of Industrial Relations during December, 1932, have just been made public by William A. Granfield, chief of the division of state employment agencies. They show placements numbering 4807, 3057 of which were males and 1750 females. This shows a decrease of 22.9 per cent compared with December, 1931, and a decrease of 7.6 per cent compared with November, 1932. The total placements since July 1, 1932, were 35,477.

UNDERNOURISHED CHILDREN

Statistics showing a favorable state of public health since the depression began are not telling the whole story, a report of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities indicates. Douglas P. Falconer, general secretary, said: "Whatever may be the favorable health statistics given out by the city, the children are beginning to show the results of privation. Records kept by our health examination dispensary of 2982 children examined in the last ten months show a little more than twice as many undernourished as in the same period in 1931."

Reductions in Utilities Rates Recounted by Commission Head

Reductions in rates charged consumers by the public utilities of California since the fiscal year of 1928-1929, generally considered as the peak year of prosperity, have totaled over $19,642,000, according to Clyde L. Seavey, president of the California Railroad Commission.

The figures were given in response to statements in a letter to the Commission declaring that "the utilities are charging the same prices or higher than those charged during the peak of prosperity."

The rates of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company were reduced approximately $5,000,000 a year by order of the Railroad Commission just prior to the breakdown of prosperity. In 1929 the gas rates of the company were reduced about $6,000,000 a year.

"The Railroad Commission has been diligently proceeding against the different utilities, especially during the last three years, in order to keep down their earnings and to give the consumers all of the benefit of reduced rates that is possible," said Seavey.

Is it beyond the range of men's capacity some day to take the enhancement of social welfare as seriously as our generation took the winning of a war?—President's Committee on Social Trends.

Real American Goods Display Union Label

The Chicago Federation of Labor has adopted resolutions supporting the "Buy American" drive, but pointed out that the only goods manufactured under truly American conditions are the products carrying the union label.

The Federation declared that American workers derive no more benefit from the purchase of American goods made by cheap labor than they do through the purchase of foreign goods of cheap manufacture.

The only guarantee that products are manufactured under fair labor conditions is that they bear the label "union-made," the resolutions insisted.

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Legislature Adopts Bay Bridge Measures

The first part of the "bifurcated" session of the state Legislature will conclude this week, with very little in actual work accomplished, but with the groundwork laid for important tax legislation and economy measures.

More than 1100 measures had been introduced in the Legislature at adjournment last week. Before the end of this week, when adjournment is scheduled, more than 1000 more will have been presented, Chief Clerk Ohnimus of the assembly and Secretary Beek of the senate predict.

The principal accomplishment of the week was passage of the special bills to meet the requirements of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make available the $62,000,000 loan for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge. Governor Rolph is expected to sign the bills today, thus removing the last obstacle in the way of the gigantic enterprise.

The senate fact-finding committee has submitted a report recommending changes in the state educational system which are expected to effect savings aggregating $4,000,000 for the biennium. The committee states that "the time has come, painful though it may be, when drastic cuts must be made in education costs as well as in all other costs of government." Total educational costs since 1923-24 were shown by the committee report to have increased 58.5 per cent compared with a 26.5 per cent increase in population.

Economy in Education

Among the proposals of the fact-finding committee were:

For the discontinuance of the California Nautical School in San Francisco, effecting a saving of $187,700.

Amendment of the law to provide that state-printed school text books be used not less than five years instead of three years, at a saving of $180,000.

Elimination, suspension or curtailment of compulsory printing of the school code, at a saving of $5000.

Allowing only four of the teachers' colleges to conduct summer sessions, and limiting extension courses to teacher training subjects.

Recommending that teachers' institutes, superintendents and principals' conventions and rural supervision "be suspended during this period of financial stress."

Gasoline Tax Refunds

Elimination of gasoline tax refunds which, plus clerical costs, amount to more than $4,500,000 annually, is proposed in a bill by Assemblyman William M. Jones of Montebello. It is a counter move against diversion of highway funds proposed in over twenty bills before the senate and assembly.

On Thursday of last week the senate approved Assemblyman William Hornblower's resolution, as amended, memorializing Congress to provide for a state convention to vote on the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. The vote was 31 to 8.

Amendment Defeated

The senate has defeated by a vote of 19 to 21 a proposed constitutional amendment designed to relieve the state of 10 per cent of its educational obligation and limit county supervisors to elementary and high school maximums of $24 and $48 per unit, respectively. Twenty-seven votes were necessary to pass the amendment.

SANDY'S OPPORTUNITY

Sandy and Lizzie were strolling along one of the city streets looking for a picture theater. At last they came to one over the entrance of which was a large placard: "The Woman Always Pays." "I guess we'll go in here," said Sandy.—Ex.

Legislators Warned, "Hands Off Gas Tax"

"Leave the gas tax where it is. Don't add to unemployment."

The above is the caption of a placard being distributed by the combined efforts of the California State Federation of Labor, the California State Automobile Association, the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Motor Car Dealers' Association, many chambers of commerce and scores of other organizations.

"Efforts are being made to take millions of gasoline tax money from the highway fund. This money, now spent on the highways, goes 85 per cent for labor," says the placard.

Urging workers to "resist this grab," it continues:

"Gasoline taxes are paid to the state to be used for maintenance and construction of highways. They are not intended for general state expenses.

"Write your legislators at Sacramento. Tell them you are against these attempts to spend gasoline taxes for unauthorized purposes. The plan would break down the highway program, add to the unemployed ranks, and break faith with the car owners who pay the tax."

Appeals to Unions and Councils

A circular letter dealing with the same subject is being sent to all central labor unions and local unions in California by the State Federation of Labor. It is signed by A. W. Hoch, president, and Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, and is in part as follows:

"A determined effort is to be made in Sacramento at this session of the State Legislature to divert millions of dollars of our gasoline tax money, now used for highway construction and maintenance, to the general fund of the state to help pay the running expenses of our state.

"The diversion of gasoline tax money for this or any other purpose is opposed by the California State Federation of Labor. At the state convention, held in Modesto last year, a resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted. Our opposition to this measure is that it is a violation of the pledges made to the people of the state at the time this legislation was passed, and that a diversion of these funds will accentuate our unemployment problem by throwing many people out of work.

Should Write to Legislators

"The California State Federation of Labor has joined with other organizations in an endeavor to defeat these proposals. We believe that every labor union in the state should immediately write their legislators in Sacramento, expressing its views on this matter. This should be done regardless of the known attitude of your legislators. If they are already opposed to diversion such letters will strengthen their position. In addition to the union writing such letters, you should encourage letters from individuals along the same lines."

Accompanying the placards being distributed by the organizations opposed to the diversion of the gas tax are windshield stickers for automobiles, reading as follows:

"Hands off the gas tax. We do not want this money taken for general state expenses."

BEGINNING A CAREER

"I hear that you acted in this last talkie." "Yes, I was the approaching footsteps." — Stanford "Chaparral."

LIFE OF LEISURE

Book Salesman—This book will do half your work. Business Man—Good; I'll take two.—"Successful Farming."

Mine Workers Urge Amendment To Ban "Yellow Dog" Contract

Legislation to prevent shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced under "yellow dog" contracts was proposed by the United Mine Workers of America to a Senate sub-committee in indorsing the five-day week, six-hour day Black bill.

Under the "yellow dog" contract labor is employed with the understanding it will not organize for collective bargaining.

Philip Murray, vice-president, suggested the amendment as a substitute for a minimum wage law proposed by some labor spokesmen to prevent wages from going down with working hours.

He told the committee a reduction in working hours is "a necessity in view of the increased use of machinery in the mines."

SHELTER FOR HOMELESS

Recognizing the fact that food and a bed for the night are not the only necessities of life for the thousands of homeless men now unemployed in San Francisco, the city relief program has been expanded to include a day shelter and recreation rooms for homeless men at 853 Folsom street. Tables with benches to seat 400 men proved inadequate the first day the mammoth shelter was open. Benches were provided for 350 more men, but hundreds who came too late after their breakfast at the Community Kitchen found "standing room only" and sat on the cement floor or stood in good-natured groups umpiring games of checkers or pinochle.

An average of approximately 3000 men a day indicates the need for facilities in this day shelter, according to Alfred E. Raas, chairman of a committee recently appointed by the Recreation Council of the Community Chest to plan for the extension of recreation opportunities for the unemployed.

More benches and tables, more games and more magazines, will evidently be required to meet the increasing influx of homeless men, grateful for this warm, commodious shelter where they can spend their enforced leisure.

The magazine table is the focal point for men who wait their turn to select reading matter, most often tales of the wild west or tropics or aviation adventures. The minority prefer periodicals of a more serious slant, but reading about the depression is not the cheeriest type of entertainment for those boys looking for respite from the breadline blues. Newspapers are eagerly read with tragic thoroughness, from the drama of the front page through the "help wanted" ads, where sparks of hope rekindle smouldering ambitions. Through the courtesy of the San Francisco press 100 papers, 25 from each of the four dailies, are provided for the men.

A radio broadcasts favorite programs through a loud speaker.

Prevailing Wage Rate Is Attacked in Suit

Under the terms of an order issued on Monday last by Presiding Judge Graham of the Superior Court, Chief Administrator Cleary and William H. Worden, director of public works of the City of San Francisco, are directed to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from awarding a contract for the new psychopathic ward at the San Francisco Hospital.

The suit upon which the order was based was brought by William E. Hague, manager of the Associated General Contractors. It is brought to test the validity of the new prevailing wage scale ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors on January 4. The ordinance provides that the scale must be paid by all contractors performing work for the city. Argument was to be heard by Judge Graham this week on the injunction. If he should decide in favor of the city, it is reported Hague will appeal.

The suit specifically asks that the city be restrained from awarding the psychopathic ward contract, but it threatens to tie up other city contracts aggregating millions of dollars. It will affect the Coit memorial tower, the county jail project and more than a million dollars in water system improvements.

The ordinance attacked by Hague sets the wage which must be paid to ninety-nine classifications of craftsmen and laborers. With the exception of twelve obscure classifications, Hague alleges, the rate is higher than the "prevailing scale" actually in force. In the major classifications, he asserts, the city scale is also higher than the level fixed by the last Impartial Wage Board.

THE FIRST SHALL BE LAST

"I hear your son is getting on." "Rather. Two years ago he wore my old suits—now I wear his." —"Berlingske Tidende" (Copenhagen).

The real hunger marchers will reach Washington when the Democratic administration takes over the job.—Anacortes (Wash.) "Mercury."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Harry L. White retired as secretary of the Industrial Accident Commission on December 31, 1932, as an outcome of the state law affecting those in the service who have passed the 75-year mark. He joined the staff on September 1, 1913, and, excepting for "time out" during Governor Richardson's administration, his record was continuous. A silver loving cup and a testimonial were presented to the retiring official by Will J. French, also a former secretary-treasurer and president of No. 21, and chairman of the commission at the time, in behalf of Mr. White's associates, and Mrs. Gertrude Maloney spoke for the women. During all the years Mr. White served the state efficiently and faithfully, and endeared himself to injured workers, employers and the public. There is no need to refer at length to Harry White in this column. As secretary-treasurer and later president of No. 21, his membership dating from 1876, he won friends everywhere, and gave valuable aid to the labor movement in San Francisco as well as in the other cities of his travels. There will be a unanimous hope that Mr. White will enjoy many long years in other pursuits.

George Dahmke of the "Examiner" is a patient in the hospital at Mare Island, having undergone an operation. Last reports were of favorable progress.

Frank Dawson, aged 49, died in a Reno hospital last week of pneumonia and heart trouble. He had been on the streets early in the day and was stricken in the evening. Better known to his friends as "Doc," deceased was well known in Western cities. He had been in ill health for some time and only last May had returned after receiving treatment in the Union Printers' Home. Another member, Jack Moore, died in Reno within a few hours of Dawson, following a long illness. He was 50 years of age, and leaves a sister, Mrs. May Gardner of San Francisco.

The paragraph in this column in the January 13 issue concerning a member who died in the Union Printers' Home, authority for which was an Associated Press dispatch, proved to be incorrect. The member was originally obligated in Stockton, Calif., in 1886, and took an honorable withdrawal card in 1907, depositing the latter in 1920, when he was nearly 60 years of age. Instead of the $12,950 as reported, the deceased member had approximately $14,000 in cash, and no dependents. The I. T. U. did not benefit one cent from this, but rather the Home is out $23, as the mortuary benefit only amounted to $75, and the funeral expenses were $98.

Rod K. Payne, globe-trotting member of the I. T. U., has been spending the past few weeks in San Francisco, coming from Tonopah, Nev., which city he represented at the Long Beach convention of the I. T. U.

Among the members of No. 21 nominated for office in the Labor Council are George S. Hollis as a director of the Labor Clarion and director of the Labor Council Hall Association, and Henry Heidelberg as a member of the Law and Legislative Committee. L. L. Heagney, delegate from No. 21 in the Trades Union Promotional League, was elected to membership on the Agitation Committee of that body.

Members should familiarize themselves with the affairs of the I. T. U. by reading the information contained in the January "Journal" concerning the special 1 per cent assessment proposition to be voted upon by the membership on February 15.

"Ollie" Titlow, a pensioner member, is confined in St. Francis Hospital, suffering from a broken leg, caused by a fall.

If members will gather up all non-label printed matter and turn it in at headquarters, to be returned to the purchaser in an effort to divert at least a portion of the work to union shops, considerable good could be accomplished in relieving the unemployment situation. In particular and as an item easily apparent to all, members are again urged to take note of menu cards in their favorite restaurant and to demand that the union label appear thereon, and to report the absence of that emblem to headquarters.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Whether or not commuters are human beings has not been definitely determined by anthropologists. And not wishing to confuse them by casting doubt on the affirmative, this item will merely offer facts, which are that notwithstanding several veteran commuters were delayed an hour or more by the Key Route pier fire last Saturday, their conversation, after alibis to the skipper, veered to transportation by other routes. Never, apparently, did it occur to them that by living over here they could skip the ferry trip.

A recent arrival, having read much bay region history and nursing a healthy curiosity, succumbed to the lure of sightseeing. San Quentin squelched his tourist enthusiasm and ended his itinerary. Three days as an involuntary guest worked the cure. He had offended by handing "the makin's" to a convict who asked for a cigarette.

Golf for taking off surplus poundage is extolled by Rabbi Henno, who claims chasing the little pellet over hills the last six months reduced his weight forty pounds.

Asked to express an opinion on the mental attributes of Harry Beach, Bull Donnelly evaded the issue by stating he's not related to Wells Fargo.

Jerry Wright, hand sub, feeling a trifle pessimistic after several weeks of little or no work, gloomily observed he'd have to quit scratching matches on the bottoms of his shoes—it hurts his feet.

"Still," optimistically replied Lloyd Nesbit, machine sub, "you're not yet toastmaster in a breadline."

Chester M. Wright Discusses Functions of Labor Newspaper

In an article by Chester M. Wright, editor of the International Labor News Service, printed in the current number of the "Personal Finance News" and on the subject, "Labor and the News," Mr. Wright has this to say:

"The trade union press goes deeply into economics, naturally. Not only does it publish the comment and criticism of its editors, but its editors seek and publish the views of authorities. Through its news service and in co-operation with the Workers' Education Bureau of America, the labor press secures and publishes regularly the work of some of America's leading authorities.

"I hope to present no picture of an academic press, nor yet of a press hysterical in continuous combat. The labor press is a very human institution and among its 220 weekly newspapers it is possible to find an extremely wide variety of presentation, a greatly changing tempo."

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

With the 1933 election of officers of Mailer locals to be held, a revival of things political may be looked forward to. From all appearances the political barometer in Mailer locals is of a wintry nature. But with the coming of spring weather and the anticipations of a decision being handed down by the court in the Mailer appeal case, politics will likely resume its popularity as a chief topic of discussion among the mailer clans of all locals.

The articles relating to the referendum on February 15 in the January "Journal" should receive the attention of all members. No proposition of greater importance has ever been sent to the referendum by the Executive Council of the I. T. U.

To what useful purpose have the funds of the M. T. D. U. been expended? What organization work was accomplished in the expenditure of said funds? Financial statements would indicate that the expenditure of funds of that organization by M. T. D. U. officials was just so much water over the dam. M. T. D. U. treasury "yesterday" and today: Balance, August, 1927, $11,907.94; balance, October, 1930, $75.96; balance, October, 1932, $714.55, with deficit in general fund of $590.12. Sixteen months' salary due M. T. D. U. officers.

Be interesting to learn how it's going to be possible for M. T. D. U. officers to continue to carry on costly litigation in the courts against the I. T. U. Outstanding obligations are some $3500 borrowed from locals in Mailer appeal case, besides costs of dismissal of ancillary bill of complaint for want of equity by federal court decision. Might be advisable to apply a substantial tax on income in the higher brackets of the salaried members of the M. T. D. U.

TECHNOCRACY DEFINED

This word was coined by the engineer, inventor, and social economist, William H. Smyth, of Berkeley, Calif., and used by him in the magazine, "Industrial Management," for March, 1919, and was subsequently used by him in other magazine and newspaper articles. In his book, "Concerning Irascible Strong" (1926), his definition of the term is, "scientific reorganization of national energy and resources, coordinating industrial democracy to effect the will of the people." Briefly, it contemplates the establishment of a National Council of Scientists and Technicians to function in peace time as the Industries Board functioned during the war. The term has lately been employed to express a revaluation of industrial output in terms of human energy..—"Literary Digest."

PROTESTS PROPOSED "ECONOMY"

Vigorous protest against attempts to balance the state budget at the expense of San Francisco and other counties under the guise of "economy" was made this week in a statement by Wesley McKenzie, president of the Tax Reduction League. The administration program for balancing the budget would directly shift at least $550,000 from the state to San Francisco, which is equivalent to an additional 8 cents on the local tax rate, McKenzie declared.

LABOR'S PLAN WAS UNHEEDED

Declaring that one of the principal causes of the depression was the "belief of our business men and financiers that wages come out of profits," a worn-out theory that intelligent men have discarded, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, in an address before the Chicago Federation of Labor said that labor unions were in no way responsible for our industrial collapse. If labor's program of shorter hours and higher wages had been accepted in time the depression could have been largely avoided, Mr. Filene declared.

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Shorter Work-Week in Government Printery

The five-day work-week is an unquestionable success in the government printing office.

This is the positive statement made by George H. Carter, public printer, in his annual report.

"The government printing office was the first and largest government establishment to adopt the five-day week authorized by the economy act," Mr. Carter said. "It was put into effect by the public printer on Saturday, July 2, 1932. Until the reconvening of Congress on December 5 the work-week was shortened by closing the entire office on Saturdays, but with Congress in session it is necessary to rotate the time off for night employees so that a sufficient force will be on duty every night except Sunday. The sixth day is rotated alphabetically for the employees in each work group. A similar arrangement has been made for the small day force of Saturday workers required when Congress is in session.

Better Than Straight Pay Cut

"The economy act grants the option of adopting the five-day work-week with a reduction of one-eleventh of the existing rates of pay or of furloughing every employee for thirty days without compensation, or of reducing 8⅓ per cent the pay of those whose duties make it impracticable to apply the five-day week or furlough provisions. Believing that the shorter work-week would be of more benefit both to employees and the government, the public printer decided to put into effect the five-day week, which had been earnestly recommended in his annual report for 1931."

With regard to the benefit to the government of the five-day work-week as compared with the five and one-half or six-day week, Mr. Carter submitted the following statement regarding output by James A. Wallace, superintendent of accounts:

Increases Daily Production

"The production records since the five-day week was put into effect, July 2, 1932, show that in four months the production of ems per day per employee on actual composition increased approximately 5 per cent; that proof room output of galleys increased about 4 per cent per employee, that output of plate-making divisions increased about 10 per cent per employee, that the ordinary run of presswork increased about 10 per cent per employee, and that in the binding division the machine gathering of signatures increased about 7 per cent per employee.

"Prior to this year the four-hour work period on Saturday was low in production, while now the five-full-day week is giving more per eight hours of work than the former five-and-one-half day week per eight hours of work."

Continuance of Five-Day Week Urged

Basing his conclusion on the results of the five-day week since last July, Mr. Carter gave it his full approval as a permanent policy. He said:

"In view of the satisfactory and successful operation of the five-day work-week, the public printer again recommends and urges that Congress authorize its continuance in the government printing office, and that if the five-day work-week does not provide a sufficient spread of employment the daily hours of labor be reduced to accomplish that purpose."

MAY BE RIGHT, AT THAT

An average wife is one who loves and respects her husband, but still always has a feeling she might have done better.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

"The doctor says I must throw up everything and take a sea voyage." "That ought to be easy if you take the voyage first."—"Pathfinder."

CHILD LABOR CAMPAIGN

To abolish child labor by state action is the object of a new national campaign now being launched under American Federation of Labor leadership, without diminishing effort for ratification of the child labor amendment.

EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS

The increase in acreage planted to hops is giving employment to quite a few needy men with families, ten finding employment on Bud Jones' ranch.—Geyserville "Press."

SUNK WITHOUT TRACE

When that bride out our way cast her bread upon the water, it went right to the bottom.—Buffalo "Evening News."

First Move Made to Legislate On Technological Unemployment

"A move to recognize the need for assisting those who are permanently thrown out of employment by technological changes was started at the legislative session at Sacramento by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor," said H. P. Melnikow of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau to the Labor Clarion this week. He continued:

"The California Toll Bridge Authority is authorized by law to initiate, construct and operate toll bridges in this state. These projects are beneficial in many ways. However, there is unfortunately the by-product of throwing out of employment the men engaged in the operation of the ferries. Hence, an amendment to the recent bridge legislation, to conform to the demands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was proposed. The amendment specified that ferryboat men were to be compensated when and as the bridge construction resulted in their dismissal.

"Among the group sponsoring this amendment were Fred G. Athearn of Athearn, Chandler, Farmer & Frank R. Devlin; Harry See of the Railway Brotherhoods, Captains Fouratt, Strother and Bristow, and C. W. Deal, R. Meriwether and H. P. Melnikow of the California Marine Council.

"While this, as well as other amendments, was tabled, the members of the Legislature and state authorities, recognizing the validity of the principle contended for, have promised to support separate bills to be proposed to meet the same purpose."

UNPARALLELED LOOTING

Last week a joint committee of the New York Legislature was told by reliable witnesses that during the boom period preceding the stock market crash of 1929, $10,000,000,000 worth of real estate bonds were sold by high-powered salesmen throughout the country, says Raymond Lonergan in "Labor."

Five billions of these are now in default, and the greater portion of the remainder is in bad shape. One witness testified that 1000 letters a day were received at the White House telling of these defaults.

During the world war we were warned every day that unless we won the Kaiser would come over and levy a tremendous tribute on America. But Wilhelm never dreamed of stripping us of our wealth in the ruthless fashion pursued by our "Captain Kidds" of finance.

The amazing thing is that not one of the big pirates has been placed behind prison bars. A few of the little plunderers were caught, and Insull is marooned in Greece. But the great majority of those who profited from this unparalleled plundering have retained their loot and are today dominating the industrial, financial and political policies of America.

Refuses Official O. K. To Buy American Plan

Washington advices state that the Department of Commerce, in reply to a request that it lend support to the "Buy American" policy, has announced that the United States government is "not justified in lending official support" to such policy.

Writing in behalf of Secretary Chapin, the solicitor general of the department stated that the movement "is not a patriotic issue, but an economic one, and a diversion of interests prevents universal support or adoption of the principle." He stated, however, that the department had no desire to oppose a popular "Buy American" movement. He continued:

"In the first place, the United States is a creditor nation. One of the means by which our debtors can obtain money for meeting their obligations is to export merchandise, and if official acts of this government make it more difficult for them to sell in this, the world's richest market, the chance of their paying us is further reduced and, what is more important still, they are less disposed to buy from us.

"Second, thousands of American enterprises are dependent for their existence and the existence of their staffs on the importing business. Should the administrative branch of this government foster a movement calculated to damage such enterprises?

"Third, there are still more thousands of enterprises engaged in the business of exporting the products of American industry."

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

Department store sales receipts declined 23 per cent in 1932 by comparison with 1931, according to records compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. The records are based on dollar sales.

Many of the greatest achievements of the last one hundred years were first advocated and indorsed in the labor unions.

Always demand the union label.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Buy American

AND DON'T OVERLOOK ASKING FOR THE UNION LABEL ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES. WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD TO USE IT AND WE TRY TO MERIT YOUR CONFIDENCE AND DESERVE YOUR PATRONAGE

Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges

111 Seventh Street

Phone MArket 7070

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of January 20, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Charles Child, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Boiler Makers No. 6, Thomas Sheehan, J. N. Ricci; Ice Drivers No. 519, T. Cahill, John L. Camicia; Plumbers No. 442, Milton Miskel; Milk Drivers, Charles R. Brown, William J. Casey, M. E. Decker, Leon J. Jaymot, Tom Kennedy, J. D. Sullivan, Steve Gilligan; Water Workers, J. Lacey, George Bauer; Cooks No. 44, James Morris; Automobile Mechanics, George D. Doherty, Victor Peterson, Thomas J. Manning, Pierre Flaherty. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Plumbers' Union No. 442, thanking Secretary O'Connell for his assistance before the Board of Supervisors in the recent wage adjustment. From Civil Service Commission, inclosing scope circular—notice of examinations to be held for tax redemption clerk, storekeeper and hoseman, ships and docks, beginning February 7, 1933.

Referred to Secretary—From Culinary Workers, complaint about Gene Compton arbitrarily reducing wages. From James M. Duffy, president National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, relative to an agreement entered into by the American Legion with the Shenango China Company of New Castle, Pa., whereby said company is supplying decorated plates depicting historical events of the early struggles of our country for freedom; this company is unfair to organized labor and the Brotherhood requests the assistance of the Council in this matter.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Stove Mounters' Union No. 61, relative to withdrawing from the Council on account of members being out of work.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by Masters, Mates and Pilots, relative to a dismissal wage because of the introduction of labor-saving devices. Resolutions presented by Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, relative to an amendment to the workmen's compensation act, providing that the compensation of injured workers be based and figured by the Division of Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensation of the State of California upon the wage received by the injured worker at the time of the accident for which compensation is to be granted.

Requests Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to Fire Prevention Week and the organization of fire fighters, and requesting assistance in building up their union. From the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference, requesting co-operation and support in this campaign to "Buy American-made goods."

Communication from Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, inclosing ten tickets for their dance to be held January 28, for the benefit of their unemployed. On motion the Council purchased the tickets.

Resolutions were presented by the Federation of Teachers requesting the Council to indorse S. B. 5263, which, if enacted, will make available for public school purposes funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. On motion the resolutions were adopted. They read as follows:

"Whereas, The deplorable financial conditions existing throughout the nation have resulted in the closing of many schools, both in the cities and in the rural districts, and in the drastic curtailment of the work in many not yet closed; and

"Whereas, It is unthinkable that our free public education should pass from this country for even a short time, thereby placing an insurmountable handicap upon the youth of today and the citizen of tomorrow; and

"Whereas, It has always been the policy of the nation to aid those in need at the time of calamity; and

"Whereas, A bill (S. B. 5263) has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Walter F. George of Georgia which, if enacted, will make available for public school purposes funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council approve this action in principle and urge the passage of such legislation; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the United States senators from this state, to Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, to the California State Federation of Labor and to the American Federation of Labor."

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee submitted a progressive report with reference to the proposed amendment to the city charter dealing with emergency contributions from the salaries and wages of city employees to replace the present voluntary contributions made by said officers and employees to the relief of the unemployed.

Reports of Unions—Letter Carriers—Called to the attention of the Council the unjust criticism of postal authorities for not delivering mail on Sundays; thanked the labor movement for assistance in matters affecting their organization. Auto Mechanics—Requested all delegates when having repairs made on automobiles to have the work done in a union shop. Lithographers—Requested a demand for their label on all checks and lithograph work. Electrical Workers No. 6—Reported that their representative, Brother McKnight, succeeded in obtaining work for their membership. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for their label when purchasing shirts, overalls, jeans and all mechanics' clothing.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations—Further nominations were called for and Frank Miller was placed in nomination for vice-president; organizing committee, Edward McLaughlin; directors of Labor Clarion, James Coulsting.

Receipts, $318.71; **expenses**, $291.71.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

Editor Labor Clarion:

"Not a cent of union-earned money for non-union goods."

How many, many times I have heard and read those words, and I resent them! Why? Because I want to spend my union-earned money in buying union goods, but I can't.

Rent, insurance, taxes, etc., we can overlook. These items are beyond union control. I know where to buy union coal, milk and men's clothing. But there are a million little things I do not know how or where to buy.

Take groceries, for instance. Outside of butter, crackers and soups, I know of no other union-made product. I trade in a neighboring grocery, of course, but no union clerk waits on me.

If my wife wants clothing for herself or kiddies, where does she go for articles besides shoes and stockings? (She can buy ladies' stockings at Promotional League headquarters if she can find time to go during office hours.)

We have a "Don't Patronize" list. Why not a list of "Buy These Goods," giving name, store, etc.? Remember, the wife is the purchasing agent in most homes. Help to teach her where to spend my money and we will co-operate.

How many others feel as I do? G. W. L.

NATIONAL ADVERTISED PRODUCTS SOLD HERE FOR LESS
ROSENTHAL'S SALES STORES
2415 MISSION at TWENTIETH Street
GROCERIES TOBACCO TOILETRIES PROVISIONS SHOES DRY GOODS
WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN
of the International Association of Machinists when having work done on your car
Auto Mechanics' Union

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.
Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE GOODS
Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone MIssion 5744

PHIL BENEDETTI
The Florist
2980 16th Street, Below Mission
HEmlock 7400
MArket 9562
San Francisco

HERMAN'S HATS
Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary
UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1882
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone MIssion 0276

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of the Meeting Held January 18, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, January 18, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present but Jack Williams and J. Grace, both excused. The minutes of the previous meeting, held January 4, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44, for B. A. Brundage and Lea Phillips; Building Service Employees' Union No. 9, for T. Shea and J. Conway; Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, for Julius Vilk. The credentials were received and the following delegates, being present, were seated: B. A. Brundage, T. Shea and J. Conway.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Laundry Workers' Union, for tickets to their benefit dance in K. of C. hall on Saturday, January 28; as the League does not purchase any tickets they were offered for sale to the delegates and the secretary was instructed to return those unsold. From Boss, the Tailor, notice of his moving to 624 Market street.

Bills: Read and referred to the trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Stated he had visited some of the outlying stores on union label goods. Visited unions with literature. Placed new agitation signs in the Labor Temple and Building Trades Temple. Ladies' Auxiliary letter received from the printer. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union, reporting for the Culinary Workers, requesting a better demand for their union house card. Typographical Union No. 21 desired information relative to the unfair "Collier's," "American" and "Woman's Home Companion" magazines' representatives going to the public schools to induce pupils to peddle these magazines from door to door for a small commission; none had heard of such a case, but knew that agents were sending small children to peddle magazines; the five-day week in the newspaper field was just being started; their issues were being reduced per page. Bill Posters' Union reported their members are only working three days per week; Brother Brundage stated he was glad to be back again as a delegate, and would assist. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported one shop operating just now; very quiet in the smaller ones; whist game every third Thursday in the Labor Temple. Carpet Mechanics' Union reported that their scale of wages was approved by the Board of Supervisors; will retain their business agent. Molders' Union still has members employed at making the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves; endeavoring to hold up the contract for the building of two big turbines for Boulder Dam; a German firm is the lowest bidder; the idea is, "Buy American." Pressmen, Bookbinders, Teamsters and Sign Painters reported things about the same. Janitors' Union reported that theater work is very quiet just now. Bakers' Union No. 24 stated that the Foster Lunches have now opened a bakery in outer Geary street and are selling bakery goods over the counter in their eating places; this firm is unfair to the Culinary Workers and the Bakers. Cracker Bakers' Union reported they are on a five-day week. Pile Drivers say it is fair; are placing some of their members on the Gate bridge. Elevator Constructors' Union reported work fair. Grocery Clerks' Union reported they have adjusted their differences with Henry Ilg, 755 Portola drive; do not buy Sundays or holidays. Office Employees' Union will resist any cuts in salaries made by the city. Millmen's Union says work is slow; demand the union stamp.

New Business: Nominations—For president, A. W. Edwards; for vice-president, T. A. Rotell; for secretary, W. G. Desepte; for secretary-treasurer, George J. Plato; for trustees (3), A. A. Morgan, Jack Williams and Sid France; agitation committee, J. C. Willis, L. L. Heagney and B. A. Brundage.

Election: There being no opposition, the secretary cast one ballot for each of the above named candidates and the chair declared them elected.

Good and Welfare: The Ladies' Auxiliary reported on certain incidents some of their members had encountered in their demand for the union label. Stated they would help at the entertainment next meeting. All delegates who had pledged themselves to bring something for the refreshments for next meeting again stated they would bring what they had promised.

Receipts, $88.14; bills paid, $65.25.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m. to meet again February 1, when installation of officers will be held and entertainment and refreshments served.

"Don't be a wage cutter by buying prison-made or cheap non-union made goods."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

THE ROCHESTER TWINS

Maurice Moskovitz, senior partner of the Rochester Clothing Company, Third and Mission streets, reports a rather distinctive advertising and publicity stunt in connection with their calendars, of which, by the way, they send out 4500. Eleven years ago the first calendar, showing the Rochester Twins, then aged 4 years, were sent out, with the legend, "Watch them grow." Since then they have been shown in army garb, naval, wrestling, tennis, baseball, golf, scout, cowboy, and now this year as farmers. The present photograph was made on Maurice Moskovitz' ranch. It is said that many of their regular customers have kept complete sets of the pictures of the Moskovitz twins. Rather a different idea and quite in line with the policy of personal contact that prevails in the store. The firm is in close personal touch with the various unions, and gets acquainted with the members.

Market Street Railway Company Profits by Wage Reductions

The unorganized employees of the Market Street Railway will be delighted to hear that although they have submitted to two reductions in wages, and notwithstanding the general decline that has taken place in the business of the company over a period of twelve months, the corporation reports a surplus and reserve for the year ended December 31, 1932.

Total gross earnings of the company for 1932 were $7,805,507, as against $8,569,322 for 1931.

Net profits are declared to be holding up remarkably well in face of declining revenues.

Net profits in 1932, before interest charges, depreciation and amortization, total $887,198, as compared with $1,284,575 for 1931. The report shows a balance of $304,121 after deduction for interest and depreciation.

USE OF SCRIP ILLEGAL

The Los Angeles branch of the state labor commissioner's office, under charge of Chief Deputy Tom Barker, has been investigating the payment by some organizations of workers in scrip, says the Los Angeles "Citizen."

Deputy Charles F. Lowy presented the decision that the issuance of scrip by persons or individuals in payment of wages was illegal, and must cease.

Deputy Lowy held that the use of scrip was a direct violation of the state law relating to payment of wages in lawful money, which provides that it is illegal to pay a worker with scrip or notes which are not readily exchangeable either for cash or for necessities of life without discount from the face value. However, Mr. Lowy said, where workers are paid in merchandise, clothing and food by agreement, such payments are within the law.

It is said that more than 200 complaints had been filed by workers against about fifteen co-operative exchanges for the unemployed. Some of the workers testified that they had been unable to exchange their scrip, secured by doing work to which they were sent by the exchanges, for groceries or other necessities.

BAKERSFIELD'S UNIQUE RELIEF

A cafeteria for the unemployed, in which "a good meal" can be procured for a nickel, is the latest contribution to unemployment relief, according to William Granfield of the State Division of Employment Agencies. The cafeteria was opened on December 12 at Bakersfield, just around the corner on K street from the state free employment agency. On the opening day 402 persons were served. The meals are served on the basis of "a penny a dish."

NEW ORGANIZATION GROWING

Organizing progress by the American Federation of Government Employees has equaled and even surpassed the objectives set for this new affiliate of the American Federation of Labor when its charter was granted last August, according to Miss Helen C. McCarty, chairman of the national organization committee of the government workers' group.

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
MISSION at 15th 10 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS
One of America's Largest Home Furnishers
SPECIAL SALE
OF
RUGS and CARPETS
To make room for new spring merchandise, drastic reductions on Genuine Oriental Scatter-size Rugs, American-Oriental Rugs, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, Inlaid Linoleum.
Buy Now!
LIBERAL THRIFT TERMS

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!
CAN'T BUST'EM
BOSS OF THE ROAD
SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Postmaster Commends Union Teamsters' Aid

The following letter, addressed to the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers, Local 85, by Postmaster H. L. Todd, under date of January 10, is self-explanatory:

"Gentlemen: During the month of December, 1932, it was necessary to obtain the services of experienced truck drivers to assist in the movement of the Christmas mail.

"A request was made through your organization to supply us with about fifty experienced men who were capable of manipulating the large army trucks used for that purpose. In making the request it was suggested that the preference be given to married men who were out of employment.

"I desire to go upon record in expressing to you my deep appreciation for your hearty co-operation.

"From the standpoint of accidents, it was the most successful season in my six years' experience. There was not a single mishap of any kind attributable to your members; the only mishaps we had were occasioned by our regular drivers of smaller trucks, some of which were unavoidable. The most gratifying thing to me is that we were able to provide work to deserving men, as every man you sent us was a married man and many of them with large families.

"I can assure you that your 100 per cent co-operation is fully appreciated and that when we are in need of experienced service your organization will be the first considered.

"Will you kindly express to those of your members who were employed in the post office my sincere thanks, and accept my best wishes for your success in future years. Sincerely yours,

"HARRY L. TODD, Postmaster."

LAUNDRY WORKERS' DANCE

Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 has made elaborate preparations for its benefit dance to be given tomorrow night, Saturday, January 28, at Knights of Columbus Hall, 150 Golden Gate avenue. The tickets are 50 cents. The receipts are to go to the unemployment relief fund of the union. The unemployment list of the union is a long one.

VISIONS OF PROSPERITY

"Union visitors from San Francisco who have been in Los Angeles recently are quite enthusiastic over the outlook for the future in the bay region, though they continue to stress the fact that with it all there is no chance for any outsiders getting in on the 'gravy,' if any there be, as all operations under way or contemplated provide the first call is for home residents," says the Los Angeles "Citizen." "They say that those now going on and planned for 1933 include the Golden Gate and San Francisco-Oakland bridge projects, calling for a total expenditure of $189,595,400, and in addition, many other building operations of some magnitude."

Trade Unions Are Credited With Improvement in Slum Conditions

Poverty in London's East End slum areas has fallen to one-third of the percentage known forty years ago, and the source of want there is found in wholly different quarters than at the end of the last century, says "The New Survey of London Life and Labor," which gives an elaborate treatment of social and economic factors in the lives of London's poor.

Forty years ago poverty was caused by low wages. Today, due to the strength of trade unions and the social services, poverty must be attributed chiefly to unemployment. Poor housing also contributes to the scale of living in the area.

Railroads Ordered to Install Reverse Gear

Installation of "power reverse gear" in more than 31,500 steam locomotives used in road and switching service in the United States and in all steam locomotives built on or before April 1, 1933, has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a view to the "safety of employees and travelers on railroads."

For locomotives already in operation it was ordered that the power-operated equipment be installed in the engines the first time they are shopped for general repairs and that all such locomotives be so equipped before January 1, 1937.

In ordering installation of the power gear to replace the manually operated type, the commission disregarded the arguments and protests of railroad management in favor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION NEEDED

The full fashioned hosiery industry is one of the most perfect examples of the need for federal hours regulation. Long hours in the South are used as an excuse for long hours in Pennsylvania. Massachusetts is now about to tear down some of her humane hours laws because of Southern competition. While waiting for the so-called "backward" states to improve their laws the industry is going to smash in the so-called progressive states. Obsolete constitutional difficulties must be overcome to enable industry to save itself. State and federal regulation of hours is the most urgent and elementary need of the hour. The workers must fight for shorter hours if they hope to have longer lives!—"Hosiery Worker."

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value $64,171,686.00) on books at	$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over $2,135,000.00) on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over $500,000.00) on books at	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over $800,000.00) on books at	1.00
Cash	21,507,228.09
Total	$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors	$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	5,350,000.00
Total	$157,464,626.93

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank: The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:

Income	$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes	906,735.60
Net Profits	$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH	Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this food question . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it . . . that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.

HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET